LARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

IGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Threatened Opposition of Austria to England and France.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

ustrian Declaration of Friendship for Russia.

atrigues of Russia in Sweden, Persia, and India.

ETURN OF LORD PALMERS FON TO OFFICE.

mportant Instructions to the British and French Ministers and Admirals at Constantinople.

nticipated Declaration of War by England and France Against Russia.

he Effect on the Money Market and Beeline in Consols.

HE RECEPTION OF JOHN MITCHEL IN NEW YORK.

THE SOULE DUELS AT MADRID.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The Collins mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Co The Collies mail steaments matter, capt. Committees, rrived at this port at half past reven o'clock last night, he left Liverpdol at mine o'clock on Thursday evening, as 29th ult., having been detained thirty-six hours by we tide, which prevented her leaving her dock. She arwed off Sandy Hook at two o'clock yesterday morning, ad was detained till four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Cunard steamship Europa arrived at Liverpool at alf-past eight o'clock on Monday evening, the 26th, and serew steamer City of Glasgow at four o'clock on hursday afternoon, the 19th ult.

The news affecting the Turko Russian war is highly im.

extant. We learn from Constantinople that the Divan et on the 18th ult., when, after a long and animated ussion, it was resolved to authorise the ministry ate that the Sublime Porte would willingly send a emipotentiary to some place in neutral territory, for the urpose of treating for peace, and at the same time would willing to accept the guarantee of the four powers that the Principalities should be evacuated immediately upon conclusion of a treaty of peace. This news, how ver, needs confirmation. An contraire, we learn that be Czr, in nen-official communications to the courts of erlin and Vienna, has stated his determination not to gree to any proposals for peaceful negotiations unless coniderable concessions were made to Rumia. The question and become much more complicated by the intrigues of ussis in Sweeden, Persis and India; and according to he tone of the English press, a general war throughout

THE TURKISH WAR.

Our London Correspondence. HE RETURN OF LORD PALMERSTON TO OFFICE-THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1853. The most ratient piece of news by the present mall is he return to office of Lord Palmerston to his old post, to the Aberdeen Cabinet is again complete The mintsso the Aberdeen Casinet is again compact. In ministrial journals still maintain that his retirement had sothing to do with his views of the foreign policy of the Cabinet. It is, under all circumstances, as well that at so critical a moment any difference in the Cabinet if home away with. It is also to be hoped that England will ale now a more decided line of conduct, and give that

material support to Turkey which it requires.

In my last communication I mentioned that Louis Napoleon, somewhat disgusted at the want of energy dis-layed by our government, had resolved to bring mat-ers to a crisis. The subjoined article was written by his bers to a crisis. The subjoined article was written by his preers and sent to the Belgian papers, and then copied not inserted at once to the Paris papers is, because it

would have led to a rupture, or at least a misundertarding between the two governments. The following

mode inserted at once in the Paris papers is, because it would have led to a rupture, or at least a misunder-standing between the two governments. The following is the article i—

The ministerial crisis produced by the resignation of Lord Paimerstan is still prolonged, and nothing as yet holdestes that it will have a prompt and satisfactory termination for Lord aberdeen. The press has not failed to imulate, both here and at London, in a vastrange of fomment-ry, both concerning the cause of the discontinuous control of the English Cabinet and on the difficulties which Lord Aberdeen was likely to meet with in reconstructing his administration. These difficulties? I think I can at sum to you, proceed less from home situates than from the good of even the principal cause of Lord Palmerator's Roriging politics. If the question for Lord Aberdeen was only to and colleague—if the question of reform was the pole or even the principal cause of Lord Palmerator's retirement, or if the point was merely, independently of any anterior engagement, to did on a particular course in the affairs of the East, there can be no doubt that Lord aberdeen would bave long before now have completed allowed, and prepared his programme for the coming parliamentary session. Men he can have in plenty, but the fact is that event have gone connect to his expectations. He thought he could continue, with new colleagues, ambiguous negotiations, and a doubtful polloy, which, without giving Tarkey the satisfaction whith the grant of the power which now meases the integrity of the Ottoman empire and the balance of power in Europe But at piecent, lord Aberdeen freed from his colleague, ambiguous napire and the balance of power in Europe But at piecent, lord Aberdeen freed from his colleague, and and on absolutely to declare which he provided the remote of the French, it is printicely officered has brought the position before the English Cabinet in terms of such precision, that every kined of the fining of the Chama imprise and the course of policy whic

Since the return to office of Lord Palmerston bas be some known and England has resolved to act with energy in the Fast, the two governments of France and England three sgain resolved to pull well together. I am told on d authority, that an article will appear in the Moni four shortly, retracting the somewhat strong ch ervations

few shortly, retracting the somewhat strong abservations against Lord Aberdeen, as given above.

The Franch mail arrived very late in town to day, in a correquence of bad weather in the Channel. It has brought the following important intelligence:

To morrow, the 27th instant, the steam correcte L. Eaton will leave Marsellles for Constantinople, with instructions from the French government for Admiral Hamedia. There instructions will not alone consist in or dies to prevent the Russians from dissumbarking troops on the coast of the Black Sea; they will also be to the effect that it shall be signified to the Russian admiral, through the medium of an encoy with a flag of true who will be sent to be seen hew this intermitted to will be received by the Russians. The Russian fleet at Schantople consists of about fourteen ships of the line.

It is expected that the next Constantinople mail will bring the news of the entrance of the fleets into the

Bring the news of the entrance of the fleets into the Black Sea. Up to the 15th this had not taken place. A delegraphic despatch of the 15th, from Constantinople,

segutations. The allied fleets have not yet entered the Hlack Sea. Violent tempests had taken place Skighty merchant vessels had been lost The price of corn has risen from tweaty five to fitty plastra, a number of vessels have been freighted. War has been officially declared by Persia. Tos rupture between the Schah and the British representative has been notified by him to the consule. The whole Russian first has left Russes, after having stayed there for two days for repairs. The most important features the consule. The most important feature in the telegraph is the con Streation that the Shah of Persta has formally declared war to Turkey, at the instigation of Russia. There are reports that an army of 40,000 Perstans are marching

bowards Afghanistan. The Indian mail from Bombay, sich reashed town last night, speaks of warlike move-tes in that quarter. Resais has evidently had all her bass laid beforehand; she is making great preparations on the shores of the Baltic. Heisingfers has been placed on a military footing. A large man of war fleat lies elass

the man of war Andreas and three large frigates. Exten

sive fortifications are going on at Cronstadt.

Sebastopol, on the Black Sea, which runs the risk of a bombardment by the combined fleets, if war breaks out, is reported to be very strongly fertified.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

We are without news from the seat of war. The allied fleets it was said had entered the Black Sea, although the public are yet unaware on what day, or with what instructions they entered. This lask of informa-tion, which appears so remarkable to Americans, is far from being the result of accident. The governments of Europe keep the telegraph in their bands, and saffer nothing to pass over it but what suits their purpose. An authenticated announcement that the fleets had entered the Euxine with hostile intent, would have caused a sudden depression in the funds, but the preparatory rumors that are suffered to fly about for some days, prepare the

that are suffered to my about for some days, prepare the public mind for any announcement.

The rumous respecting the prospects of peace are confused and unfavorable. While some persons maintain that the Emperor of Russia has consented to send a plenipotentiary to the Congress of Vienna, letters from St. Petersburg state positively that the Carr insists that the religious question shall be arranged between himself and the Sultan without the intervention of the other Powers. It is added that the Emperor has no objection to send a representative to the conference, but that he reserves to himself the right to treat directly with the Porte on all that relates to the protectorate of the Greek subjects.

On the 22d ult the French government received official intelligence that the combined fleets had entered the Black Sea. It was accordingly probable that the Russian ambassacor would demand, if he had not already demanded, an explanation with reference to the entry of the fleets, and whether it is meant as a hostile demonstration

on the part of France against Russia.

The answer is expected to be that the policy of the French gevernment has undergone no change; that peace is still the object it desires, and that no effort consistent with the national honor, and the integrity and honor of the Sultan, the ally of France, will be spared in its at the Suitar, the ally of France, will be spared in its at tainment; and that the presence of the fleets is less a cettle demenatration than for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of such a calamity as that which has re-cently taken place. It is stated, however, that on the re-signation of Lord Palmerston, the Emperor Napoleon caused a note, written in very plain terms, to be sent to the Earl of Aberdeen, asking for a definite explanation whether England intended to stand by Turkey, or desert her in her hour of need.

It comes by telegraph from Vienna, 22d and states that

a despatch had been received there from M. de Bruck, dated Constantinople 20th, and was immediately commu-nicated to the Ministers of Britain France and Prussia, to the effect that the Porte will send a plenspotentiary to the conference, provided the Russians evacuate the Principalities. The ambassadors of the three Powers had been instructed to urge on the Sultan not to insist on this conditim, but to assure him that the integrity of the Turk-ish empire will be maintained, and that the Principalities shall be restored as soon as the dispute with Russia shall

bave been settled.

A Constantinople despatch, dated 16th, mentions that the Vienna note reached Constantinople on the 15th, when Redschid Pacha had an interview with the foreign ministers. He promised to do his utmost for the further-ance of peace at the Grand Divan, which was to meet on the 20th, but thought that the part taken by Persia and Russia would render an arrangement very difficult. Both the Turkish Minister in Persia and the Persian Minister at Constantinople have quitted their posts, contrary to the acvice of the French and English Ministers.

The Turks are preparing for an expedition against Se Confirming the above we have accounts from Vienna,

24th, that the Persians and Russians have opened a direct communication, and that the Russian General Yermoloff is to command the Persian forces By a lvices of the 22d, we also learn that the Persian Beglerbegs have received orders to prepare quarters for the recaption of troops.

The overland Indian mail brings confirmation that the Shak of Persia has left Teheran, with his army, numbering 50 000 cavalry, with 1,000 pieces of cannon, and 3,000 camel loads of ammunition, to co-operate with Russia-At latest accounts the army had passed Tabrez. The Shah had also sent an envoy to Dost Mahommed to point out the advantage: of his riding with Persia and the

are coming to light, which indicate that Russia has long been preparing for the present crisis. A large expedition has been secretly organizing under pretence of a sam-paign against the Khan of Khiva. For fifteen years past Russian agents have been busied in organizing the Mon-golian and Kirgesian hordes, supplying them with money and arms, and leaching them to act in concert. From this soulce it is asserted that Russia may obtain the aid of 170,000 bregulars, mostly horsenen, so that if war does break out in carnest between Russia and the Western powers the war will rage along the entire line of Europe and Asia and the colonies of Northwestern America.

Odessa letters of 'he 8th state positively that the Jacondib, ninety gun Russian ship, was lost at the battle of official bulletins do not mention this loss. his ship was bravely attacked by a Turkish frigate, and toth versels bies up. One of the Turkish admirat's sides de camp but died of his wounds at Sebastapol. putated, and now lies to a dangerous state. The Turks hemselves estimate the loss they sustained at Sinope, in

The Admiral Orman Pachas has himself had a limb amputated, and now lies in a dangerous state. The Turks hemiselves estimate the loss they sustained at Shopps, in bips, munitions and treasure, at twenty millions et staters.

The Cetalled account of the massacre of Sinops, brought by the English frigate Retribution, confir as the previous statements which had been made as to the herolam of the Privat, the currel ning fercetty of the victors, and the limentable extent of the director which has occurred. All Bey, the captain of the frigate Navick, Roding a combat with a Russian line-of battle-ship hopeless threw a lighted match into his powder are guine, and blew up his own vessel as d that of the enemy. The Furkish Admiral is a small frigate of 76 guns, only judied to a three-decker of 110, after he had indicted considerable camage on his opponent and had himself lost a leg in the action. It is no discredit to the gallent services of England and France to say that in no naval engage cent rescribed in modern times has a hopeless reats ance to overwhelming force been maintained with more desparate resolution. According to the letter of our Constantialogic correspondent, published in our third edition of vest-trday, out of 4,460 Ott man sailo s, only 1630—and those mostly waunced—accived by the Russian guas after the action had virtually ceased, and when no flag was left thing for the remnant of the Turkish forces o strike, even if they had wished to surrender; but the greater number fell in the Celliberate discharge of their calcumiated resilies of past events do not bear out the victories claimed by the Russians.

The details of past events do not bear out the victories claimed by the Russians.

The details of past events do not bear out the victories claimed by the Russians.

The care of recruits were made in Poland on the mights of November 24th and December 5th, at the rate of eight men in every one thousand of the inhabitants, and the leads of past takes the command; and at Constantinople telegraphic deep accor

pert of sinope, and attached a division of the distorant fleat anchered there, consisting of six Fightes and tire convertee.

Although the result of the schion is not set known, obsidering the situation of our salps and the superior force of the name, it is promised that a great disaster has enound. The Ergista and French fleats have been sent to the Bosthours with the sincere intention of protecting the shores of the Ottoman supers. This recent securities are successful to study, by means of hir fleat, those points against which operations may be hard directed. The impossibility, however, of defanting on the state of the fleat hard been as the fleat of the superior and the superior of the two against superior and the superior and

Kills, which he had sent towards the Crimes, and had sent in their room a part of Osten Suchen's force. The Russian out pickets are at Radown, and the Turkish at Chorod. The Turks are reported to have removed a great part of their heavy artillery from Kalafst to Widden.

Izzet Facha, the veteran Governor of Belgrade, died on the 12th ut.

Irret Facha, the veteran Governor of Belgrade, died on the 12th ult
The London News, of December 28, rays:—We have the best authority for stating that the Russian High Ad miral having recently inspected the Carr's Battle flast, one half of the ships were at once condemned as worthless, and it was determined to built, on contract, a number of screw line of battle ships—one account says no less than thirty! We may possibly find some of these soutracts takes in the Cyde, or the Thames, and may safely adoute upon a portion of the vessel being built by the Americans. But it will take at least two years to get so large a fleet fit for reaeven if the cash is forthcoming.

The Bucharest Guzzte, of the 12th uit, contains the following documents:—

LETTER ADDRESSED BY GENERAL BUDDERG TO THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION OF WALLACHIA.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION OF WALLACHIA.

His Excellency the Aide-de-Camp General Prince Gortschakoff, has already informed the Council of Administration
that his Majesiy the Emperer had deigned, in consequence of the resignation of the Hospodars of Moldavis and
wallachis, to cenide to me the functions of Commissary
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with the powers necessary for the administration of the two principal ties, under
the superior direction of the General-in Chief of the imparial troops. After my arrival I considered it my duty to
the superior direction of the General-in Chief of the annexed
the superior direction of the General-in Chief of the manter of the Council and the other public fur-dimaries, contensulation of the imperial rescribed the main that the contract of the Council and the other public fur-dimaries, conscious of the extent of their duty, will faithfully and loy ally
assist me in the secomplishment of my mission, and in my
endeavors to execute in a becoming manner the benevolous
intentions of my glorious master and sovereign towards the
Principalities. I have at the same time the honor to amnorance to the Council that its Vice Frestdent, Councillor
Chaichinsky, will inmediately communes his functions, and
direct the labors of the Council according to my instructions, and
direct the labors of the Council according to my instructions, and
direct the labors of the Council according to my instructions, and
direct the labors of the Council according to my instructions.

Chalchinsky, will immediately commence his functions, and direct the labors of the Council according to my instructions. BUPBERG, Aid-do-Camp-General of his Majesty the Emperor.

IMPHRIAL RESCRIPT ADDRESSED TO GENERAL BUPBERG,

The Ottoman Ports having declared war against Russia, and commenced bestilities, the two Hospidars, according the report of General Prince Gerschakes, thought preper the control of the council of the Principalities of the report of the council of the Principalities of the council of Administration of the council of the council of Administration of the council of Administratio

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE POLICY SY THE GOURT OF VIENNA.

In general the Cest Correspondent, which appears in the evening, contains a collection of semi-official notices, which are principally intended for the use of the official regard of the translation of the provincial capitals. The last number, says a Vienna latter of the 25d ult., however, contained but one article, which evicently proceeded direct from the Foreign office. The German of the original is co bad, and the sentences so intolerably complicated, that a literal translation cannot be given; but the following is the exact sense of the article:—

"On the second day after the signature—on the 5th of December—of the protocol and collective note of the Vienna conference, we openly spoke of its importance. The text of the abovementioned documents has been made rublic elsewhere, and it is confirmed that the whole of Europe is endeavoring to effect, by pacific measures alone, the restoration of peace between Rassis and the Porte, without violation of, or prejudice to, any rights formerly acquired. Nothing is less calculated to excite surprise than that the most contradictory interpretations should have been given by the periodical press, according to the saticnal views or political bias of each separate paper, to the act of the 5th of December. It is not or us to put right, to clear up, or to condern these opinions, send it would be Stsybun work to attempt. Our business is to place facts in their true light; and in the important documents signed on the 5th of December. We have the send of the nearestly for maintaining the Torkinsh empire in a state which has obtained the sanction of time. When it is conferred that the observance of the accient treatise be tween Russia and the Sublime Pote—particular fundamental conditions—cannot by their moral influence succeed in brieging the matter to a satisfactory and formal conferred that the observance of the acquire provincions for peace, as also the recognition of the fours—whose bond official

ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Fines, wriding on the 23d ult., says:—The Preuasiche Correspondent of taday, semi chicisly corroborates the information we received by telegraph from London last Monday, of the combined flests having entered the Black Sea for the protection of the Turnish coasts, and adds, that it had been previously intimated by the English to the Russian Cabinetistic any attack on a Turkish barbor, would entail the tion of the Turnish coasts, and adds, that it had been previously intimated by the English to the Russian Cabinet, that any attack on a Turkish harbor would entail the appearance of the fleets in those waters. This circumstance, and the now accertained fact, that the squadron at Sinope was not and had not been engaged in any operations against the Russian territory, (and which it is evident was known to the Russian admiral), the capture of the Turkish trading saip previous to the exputation of the published term, the resent skirmishes in the neighborhood of Raisda, or, still acore corclusively, the attempt made on the 13th instant on the little fort of Matschia, on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Brais, added to the late arrangement with Persia, thow convincingly that he Russian protestations of restricting her operations to defensive measures were delesive, and that is intended to brave and dety the combined Povers. The feeling here is that the last news from Persia could compile our Ministry to take detice measures to which they would exhemore impelled by the near approach of the meeting of Parliament and the necessity of discraning in adapta; the expected adaks of their late colleague. Others, however, profess to see in the entry of this two fleets into the Black See, only the intervention of two heraids in the lists for the purpose of keeping the combatants assunder, while to unpries settle the point in dispute by some less war-like ordeal than that of arms.

Stockholm is in a great state of excitement to day, (Bec. 11.) caused by the arrival of a Russiun courier, with a note commanding Sweden to close her ports to hugish has defrence the seals and subjects. I can secreely tell the party of the stop of the party of the state of the method and the Swedes are in great excitement about. The royal family is greatly in favor of Russia, but the nation, to a man, is against her. It is needed and the Swedes are in great excitement about it. The royal family is greatly in favor of Russia, but the nation, to a

they have jet had. The Russian emissaries are most active all over the world. She has already beaten England at the Court of Persia, and Post Habomed is on her side.

WAR INEVITABLE ALL OVER EUROPE AND ASIA.

[From the Lordon Times, December 23]

The time is approaching when we may expect to learn the answer of the Porte to the propositions transmitted from Vierna on the Thinst. It is already known that these con munications had been received at Constanting by the representatives of the Four Powers to give them his apport, and that they were to be taken into consideration by the Divana few Cays later. Indeed, according to one telegraphic communication received through as to one telegraphic communication received through as to one telegraphic communication received through as the ministers to open negotiations. The questions put to the Porte by the Collective Note, are, in fact, two:—Whether the Sultan will consent to treat for peace at a conference to be held with the four Powers and Funda; and what are the terms of peace required by Turkey, in the event of the opening of such a regulation? It is probable that the Turkish ministers will issue to the evacuation of the Principalities as a preliminary to negotiation; but as that is a condition preserved which evidently could not be enforced, it is hoped that the Purte will content itself with a formal assurance that the restoration of those provinces forms in the eyes of all the Powers an indispensable condition of peace. In other respects Turkey will name her terms of peace, subject of course, to furture discussion, but we hope the total and western Europe to her territorial security, by adopting the spirit of the conference to which she is savited, for though the Porte may have it the conditions in fapity, and rather attengthens her cause in the eyes of Europe by allowing them for conference to which she is savited, for though the Porte may have it the conditions in fapity, and rather attengthens her cause in the eyes of Europe by allowing them for conference to

Whatever may be the result of Russian intrigues at Cabul, it is impossible to believe that a second Regileh stray will cross the Indian frontier to recent an injury which can at once be averged on its real author at Cronstatt and Sebiatapol. If the occasion arrives, Eagland will not be wanting to her ansient fame. There are other warlike measures to be adopted, besides those which the unbring organs of Russia recapitular for the purpose of raising up difficulties fat home and abroad. The writers who affect to sum up the resources of war in seizures of sentral vessels and confiscations of the property of English subjects, are the same who advocated, for the same purpose, the establishment of a Greek empire, the coercion of Turkey by the allied fleets, the efforces acceptance of the Viscas note, and, at every point of the dispute the precise concession which it was the interest of Russia to obtain. It is the enemy who is putting ferward the possible grievances of neutrals—to little purpose, however, for the war will be decided, not by the sigure of a few merchant ships, but by armies and fleets.

trais—to little purpose, however, for the war will be de-cided, not by the sizure of a few merchant ships, but by armise and fleets.

In our latest edition of yesterday we published the im-portant fact that orders leave Marsellies this day for the French admiral to confine the Russian fleet to Sebasto [of Similar issurantions have been issued to our own naval forces; and it only remains to be seen whether Rus-sia will submit to the vigorous measure which has been rendered necessary by her own violent and faithless pro-ovedings. If the Emperor Nicholas acquissoes in the temporary exclusion of his fleets from the Black Sea, no doubt will exist as to his desire for peace, and we may, in that case, look forward with some confidence to the early termination of hostilities. If, on the contrary, the mission of the fleets should be followed by a declaration of war, nothing will remain but to render the condict as short and as decisive as possible.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Lordon Part's Paris correspondent states that the last news from Ruseia is to the effect that the Emperor has, in a non-official communication to the courts of Berlin and Vicena, stated his determination not to agree to any proposals for peaceful negotisticos, unless considerable consecsions were made to Ruseia.

The Constitution, contraction the late rumor of discensions between Great Britain and France, which, it was asserted, had paralyzed the action of the fleets in the Scaphorus.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 13th state that the Court Gazetic publishes a violent attack upon the French government for allowing a play called 'The Cossecks' to be performed in Paris.

The Russian stea ser Pruth has set two Turkish villages on fire by throwing red hot balls into them.

Negotiations on the peace project have commenced, any a Constanticopic inter of the 19th uit. The Porte made eats a pacific disperition. The combined desta are still at Beyons.

The King of Sweden has invited the Diet to nominate a

made ests a pacific disperition. The combined fleets are still at Beyon.

The Riog of Sweden has invited the Diet to nominate a small number of the members possessing its entire confidence, to when as a server committee the governmen may make an important communication. It is celleved that the government wishes to bring some momentous facts connected with foreign affairs to the knowledge of the Diet.

Negotiations are pending between Sweden and Den nark, having for their object the constant of a league affensive and defensive between the two States.

MARKETH.

PARES, Wednesday.—Taress closed at 74f.; Four and a Oussa, 16th.—Grain again more active. Freights steady, atformer high prices.

ET. PERSERURG.—Latest accounts report the exchange at 38 %d. a 39 1-16d. The only sign of anticipations of war noticeable in the state of trade, was a rise in the prices of some upposted artiples.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The Heturn of Lord Palmerston to Office-Anticipated Declaration of War Against Russia.

Anticipated Declaration of War Against Russia.

[From the London Times, Dec. 26]
It became our daty, in consequence of intelligence which had reached us, to sale on Friday, the leth of December, that Viscount Palmeraten had tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of State for the Home Departmet, and had, therefore, ceased to form a part of her Misesty's government, if his resignation was accepted by the crown. That aunouncement was strictly accurate, and accordingly Viscount Palmeraton has not attended the meetings of the Gabiest which have been held since he expressed his intention to resign. It is, however, well shown that the important office of Home Secretary has not been filled up or accepted by any other menter of the government; and we have now the satisfaction to learn that the resignation of Lord Palmeraton has not been definitively accepted, but is withdrawn, and that the Secretary of State for the Home Department with retain—we can hardly say response as former persons a torses position was the saturational kindepoint.

planations, honorable slike to all the parties concerned in this transaction, have been exchanged; and, se the difficult transaction, have been exchanged; and, se the difficult transaction, to the question of Parliamentary rations as dealt with by Lord John Russell it has been found possible, without any assentice of principle, to place the government again on a united, and we hope a presignation on all sides in this matter. Lord Parliamentary rations are presented in intention to resign, as if some vital principle of the constitution were in dispute, and the provisions of the new Ecolorubil were as if some vital principle of the constitution were in dispute, and the provisions of the new Ecolorubil to be more serious and different and the constitution were in the long of the constitution were in the union of the coherent was the followed to be, by those member of the government was alone were in full possession of the case.

But no cabinet countil seem of the government was alone were not full hondon. Upon a fuller consideration of the whole subject, and an explanation of the constitution of the whole subject, and an explanation of the constitution of the was found that no imperious dictates of conscious and of duty, by which alone such a step could be justified, did, in this natance regulars so great sacrifice. The scious and particular visuals and the property of the scious and particular visuals and the property of the scious and particular visuals and the property of the scious and particular visuals and the particular visuals and the property of the scious and the particular visuals and the particular visual

PETERN OF LOED PALMERSTON TO OFFICE-THE UNITED STATES PRIGATE SARANAC-TESTIMONIAL TO AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN-SPMPATHY FOR THE

TO AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.

TURKS.
The split in the cabinet has been fixed up and Lord
Palmeraton continues in his office.
The Cofted States frigate Saranac, Captain J. C. Long,
Iwenty five days from Norfolk, Va., and six days from
Fayal, arrived at Gibraltar December 16, with Mr. Spence

Fayal, arrived at Gibraltar December 16, with Mr. Spence on beard.
The Committee of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society have entered on their notates a resolution complimentary to Captain Ludlow, of the American bark Monmouth, for his hercie exertions in recuing 164 percent, survivors of the ship Maridian, wrecked on the Isle of Amsterdam. The Committee further resolve to use their incluence in favor of the substitute resolve to use their incluence in favor of the admirtipation new making in London for a testimonial to Captain Luclow.

A meeting is called at Southampton, to petition for active measures against Russia.

The Reception of John Mitchel in New York.

[From the London lines, Dec. 27.]

The Irish population of New York, at least a moisty we believe of that city, are in cestacies at possessing a live here—two live heroes we ought rather to say—in the persons of Measrs Mitchel and Meygher. Mitchel is the star, and the Common Council have just vote! 5,000 to wards the cost of entertaining him at Brooklys. Occupying, as he does, for the hour, the seat of the illustrious Megyar. Mr Mitchel has to work asther hard at his worstion, which is to abuse the English government as hard as his original abused the bouss of Hapsburg. There are seeme triding difference between the two cases, indee, the first and greatest of which, in our opinion, is that brought ent by the scene before us. Here is a population of some hundred thousand Irishmen comfortably settled just opposite Ireland, within ten days at same of it, and under their much loved republican institutions. They have repealed the union for goed and for ever; and, if there is the little drawback that it is not on their own paternal and there are not wany Englishmen or Sockhumen who have the good fortune to establish their families within sight, or even convenient distance, of their brithplace. These three or four hundred thousand Irishmen of New York are just as well off as the average population of this me tropolis, collected as it is from all parts of this empire, not to say of the whole world. What, then, have Irishmen to complain of, when they cau get to under high and the many of the whole world. What, then, have Irishmen to complain of, when they cau get to make a light in a few weeks, hold mass meetings, above, and the great properties of the same families with a sight and the parts of the same families with a sight and the great properties of the same families with a sight and the great properties of the same families with a sight and the same families with a sig

without law he would be rather roughly handled—possibly tarred and feathered—possibly walked off to Liberia—possibly banded over to Judge Lynch, and make a mark for revolvers or a pendant to the first tree at hand. The American themselves must see the sense of this, and they must see that, so long as we present to have a government at all, and law at all, we must stop all at temph to subvest them, without conseiting the comfort of the aminate each using the conseiting the confort of the aminate each using the must stop all at temph to the subvest them, without conseiting the confort of the sountry, not for the giss-bottle-and-witerial arise, not for "republication," not for any actual attempt to subvert the existing government, constitution, and laws, but merely, he says, for charging the British government with misgoverning Ireland, with drawing an immense evenus from it, with causing the famine, and so forth New, Mr. Mitchel knows, and every well informed American knows, that there is nothing so open to an Eaglishman as to charge the government of his country with right of the session. On this point there is, perhapacted more license than in the United States. But there is one thing which is not endured, and cannot be endured, either here or in the United States, and that is, that a number of men should go about making speeches, forming plans, model swords, extempore hand greendes made of gingestheer bottles, and ingenious arrangements for the dispensation of vitriol, for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the existing government and constitution, and bringing in another upon its ruins.

There is usually a difficulty in disposing of patriots when the heyday of their little life is over. Rosenth was civilly bowed out of the United States, and cruraing be Eagland, was quietly let down into a cottage in a genterlist of the said. Somewhat to the distance of point of its fears, and the right of the said of the British government without coming into injurious compelitions will now for its fears, and the respections

British government." recognised in the Roman Catholics of Ireland and the United States.

Inclina and China.

The AMERICAN COMISSIONER AND VICE CONSUL. IN CHINA.

Details of the news by the Overland Indian and China Mail are to hand. Bombay dakes are to November 28.

The news from India is of little interest to our readers. There is scarcity in the northern districts of the Mafnas Presidency, owing to want of rain. Cholera in Bombay was decreasing. Trade was not very brisk; money market quist.

Dates from Shasghae, China, are to the 2d of November. There was no new feature to report in the war. Constant fighting was going on with little result on either side. The imperialist numbered about 14,000, and the foreign vessels hitherto employed at Chin kiang-to had been brought round to assist them. The first of junks was also coming, and unless the insurgents receive reinforcements it is doubtful if they will be able to hold the city.

Ex Taoutae Samqua is short of funds, and he had some difficulty with the British Consul in consequence of presenting himself with aimed followers on the neutral ground.

A correspondent of the London Times says:—"The proceedings of the American Commissioner and the Impurial ground.

The payment of the duties during the capture of Sharghae, and the present cliection of them, are being agitated by the Greign subnorties and the imperial government, and were causing much sectionent. The British Consul has intimated that no more duties will be paid by British traders till the city is again under Tartar sway. On the other hand, Mr. Marshall insists on payment in silver against which the American mechanist rave vehemently protested.

Of the progress of the insurrection in the North we have no reliable accounts.

Ninglow as quiet. Amoy, November 5th, was expected to a servaintaised, and the duer qualities were source. At Changhae, ahipments of the steamer Lady Mary end of th

SMITH, KING & CO'S, CIRCULAR.
SHANGHAR, Nov. I, 1853.
We avail of the departure of the ateamer Lady Mary
Word to add a few remarks to the accompanying circular of the 21st uit. The inactivity then reported existing
is our import market, still continues, and but a single
transaction is reported in cotton cloths, while woolleds, is our import market, still continues, and but a single irransaction is reported in cotton cloths, while woollells, metals, &c. remain without any enquiry. Teas continue to arrive without molestation from the inland officials; but as a large portion of the crop has been half back in the tea districts, prices here are well maintained. Politically we have nothing encouraging to advise. From all that we can learn we fear the northern army of insurgents do not intra it to move upon Pearls this winter, and any delay may jeopardies the success of the movement. The city of Shamphas is still besieged by an assemblage of imperialists, who as yet have made no progress towards rotaking it; and as they cannot, from the low situation, mine the walls, and are afraid to scale them, and cannot hit them with their artillery, the present of the rebels hold out. The duty question is still nesertied, and likely to cause trouble—the Chinese offisials now here have only been recognized by the United Shabes from miscinner, and ships of that nation have been called upon to pay their dutes in aliver, while ships under other flags are cleared under the prevision at regulations. The effects of this will be to drive American tonnage from the port, and it has been formally protested against.

France.

MINISTERIAL NOMINATIONS—THE LYONS DISTURDANCES—CURSOMS DUTIES—THE BOURBON ESTATES.

By imperisd decree. M. Troplong is nominated President of the Senate for 1854; M. Mesnaid first Vice President of the Senate for 1854; M. Mesnaid first Vice President of the Senate for 1854; M. Mesnaid first Vice President of the Senate and Drouyn de Lduys. Gen. Baraquay d'Hilleris, and Gen. St. Jean d'Augely, Vice President; Gen. Vart Vineux and M. Hebert, Questors.

The religious service of the Christmas midnight mass was colebrated at the chapel of the fulleries by command of the Emperor, he and wife and court attending. The Bi-hop of Nancy was the officiating priest.

The recent reported disturbances at Lyons do not seem to have been of any importance. Military precautions were, however, taken to prevent an outbreak. The city was quiet at last accounts.

A report was current that some sentries had been fred upon while at posts in Paris, on the night of the 234. One man certainly had his toe shot off, but subsequent invastigation proved that he did it himself, with a view to being pensioned.

A bumous are current that some of the Emperor's special filends will be raised to higher digatities at the sommencement of the new year. Report says [MA. Persigny, Morny, and Troplong, will be made princes of the empire, and Saroche, Athatocal, and Fould be made dukes. Marshal St. Arnaud has been presented with the grand cross of the leyice.

The Messicur publishes the receipts of customs to December 1; they amounted to 128,166,300 france, exceeding by 2,20,038. These of last year, and by 2,1,128,841. those of 1851. The resent reduction of the import day on into had increased the import from 16,640 quintals in November, 1862, to 79 386 in November, 1853. Of this import at England supplied 17,000 quintals and Belgium Society of the Court of the United States, but it is chiefly an analysis of the President of the United States, but it is chiefly an analysis of the President of the United States, and if in soveral respects the micr

AN AMERICAN SHIP ASHORE—GENERAL ORIES— AN AMERICAN SHIF ASHORE—GENERAL ORIDE—
EIFLOMATIC CHANGES.

A royal decree published in the Gazett of Dec. 15, gives the force of law to the Ministerial Budget, although it has not been resocioned by the Cortes.

A tremendous gale was experienced Dec 18th along the casts of Spain and Portugal. At Cadis, the American chap Emblies, which sailed Dec. 10 for Boston, with a carge of sait, put back on the 18th so leaky that they had to run her ashore.

According to the Epoca, M Bermuder de Castro it to croisage, the legistic of Nation for that of Washing at Compress Manages Orlos, on Passadent of the repeats of